

# Nazi Rally in West Germany Told That McCarthy Is a 'True Friend'

## Daily Worker

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### 10 Sessions Held in Korea On Final Details of Truce

PANMUNJOM, Korea, July 20.—Truce staff officers held 10 sessions today and scheduled two more tomorrow to put finishing touches on details of the Korean truce. Korean and Chinese carpenters worked hard to complete the building where the historic document will be signed, and "truce policemen" of the armistice supervisory commission stood by in Tokyo and Peking for orders to take up their duties supervising the enforcement of a cease-fire agreement.

Three U. S. members of the Joint Armistice Commission headed by Naval Capt. B. M. Coleman, met for nearly two hours with Korean and Chinese Commission members to complete arrange-

ments for a buffer zone.

Officers headed by Marine Col. James C. Murray and Col. Douglas M. Cairne met twice with their opposite numbers to discuss the final cease-fire line.

Liaison teams met for 49 minutes on the elaborate ceremony of signing the armistice.

The Peking Radio announced that the Polish and Czech members of the Neutral Nations Truce Supervisory Commission have reached Peking. Swiss and Swedish

members of the Neutral Commission have been in Tokyo for some time.

The Indian neutral delegates have not yet left India.

SEOUL, Korea, July 20.—Chinese and Korean troops today rolled over two hill positions held by U. S. Marines on the western sector, and smashed into South Korean positions in the center, where they drove Rhee's forces from Sam Hwon Hill.

### Primary Fight Looms Between Impellitteri and Wagner

By MICHAEL SINGER

A Democratic mayoralty primary fight was virtually assured yesterday when three of the five county leaders named Mayor Impellitteri amid charges of "sabotage," "deals" and "double cross." Two of the anti-Impellitteri leaders, Tammany chieftain Carmine G. DeSapio and Rep. Charles J. Buckley, speaking for Bronx Boss Ed Flynn, angrily abstained from voting. They told reporters after the three-hour session in the Presidential Suite of the Hotel Commodore that they would name "our slate" today or tomorrow.

Without specifying their mayoralty choice they indicated that Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner had the inside track.

DeSapio blasted the mayoralty's selection of Impellitteri. "The Democratic Party is entitled to a candidate who has the respect and confidence of the people of New York City," he said.

"Will there be a primary fight?" DeSapio was asked while photo bulbs flashed and the leaders continued their heated squabbles before an army of reporters in the corridor of the 22nd floor of the hotel.

Above the confusion and noise, the Tammany leader was heard to say: "In all probability it looks very much like a primary fight."

"Who will it be?" he was asked. "Wagner is one of those being considered," DeSapio retorted as Buckley nodded in agreement.

"Anyone but Impellitteri," Buckley shouted.

**CIO ATTITUDE**  
The same comment about the mayor was made by an authorita-

tive city CIO leader to this reporter.

"Under no circumstances will the City CIO support Impellitteri," he said during a conversation this reporter had with him seeking to clarify an apparent confusion over press announcements — including one made in the Daily Worker yesterday that the City CIO Council had endorsed Wagner for mayor. On Friday Wagner had acknowledged this endorsement in a public statement. The CIO permitted this to stand.

#### WHAT HAPPENED

What actually happened, this reporter learned, was that the Committee of 10 chosen by the CIO Council to make the mayoralty selection sent a wire last week to each of the five Democratic leaders. The telegram declared that of all the candidates being considered, Wagner is the only one the CIO could support, and urged his nomination.

A strong pro-Wagner segment of the Committee of 10, which includes most of the influential members of the Executive Board, is determined to officially endorse Wagner but the Board has not yet acted on their proposal.

"The Committee of 10 must still submit their preference for Wag-

ner to the CIO body," the labor official told us, "and the decision will then become formal and official."

While the five Democratic leaders held their verbal donnybrook on the 22nd floor, James A. Farley, Democratic ringleader of the Impellitteri coup, and the leading anti-Roosevelt, anti-labor and pre-hierarchical spokesman in the party, was seen in the lobby, apparently in close touch with his three aides at the meeting.

#### LAST MINUTE MOVE

Kenneth Sutherland, Brooklyn county leader, who, according to Buckley "five weeks ago wouldn't have anything to do with Impellitteri," swung the party's nomination to the mayor at the meeting. He joined James A. Roe, Queens Democratic boss and long-time Impellitteri stalwart, and Jeremiah Sullivan of Staten Island.

In a statement to the press, the Brooklyn leader said he was giving his endorsement "after these many months of deliberating" because "I believe that our mayor has served the people conscientiously and well, especially when we consider the obstacles which have been placed in his path by the Republican leadership in Albany."

He said "it is incumbent upon

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By Daily Worker Foreign Department

Thirty Nazi splinter groups from all parts of West Germany heard a U.S. citizen last Saturday tell them that Sen. Joseph McCarthy is a true friend.

The U.S. citizen, according to a report from Bonn to the N. Y. Times of July 20, was Edward A. Fleckenstein, a Weehawken, N. J. lawyer, who on May 4, 1952, had tried to present McCarthy at a Yorkville mass meeting.

The Times report said: "Mr. Fleckenstein told Neo-Nazis that Germany's true friends in the U.S. were Senators Joseph McCarthy, Pat McCarran, Everett Dirksen and William E. Jenner. He denounced democracy as a glorification of mediocrity. He said Germany must have a government that would know how to make demands on the U.S."

The report said 620 delegates attended the meeting at Mannheim and founded the National Rally, which will put up candidates in the September general elections.

According to the Times' report, other speakers at this meeting blamed President Roosevelt for World War II, denounced the Nuremberg trials as the greatest of all war crimes, and sent greetings to Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded to Hitler's post as Chancellor in April, 1945, and is now serving a prison sentence in Spandau as a war criminal.

Fleckenstein, son of a wealthy meat packer and influential in a number of German-American organizations, including the Voters Alliance, (successor to the German-American Bund) the Steuben Society and the Pastorious Society, introduced himself at the Nazi meeting as one who had been traveling in Germany for six weeks in search of "true Germans."

He did not explain how he had received a passport and visa, or how he had been granted permission to speak at a Nazi rally. Mannheim is in the U.S. Zone of Occupation.

Fleckenstein had been chairman of the Yorkville rally scheduled on May 4, 1952 under auspices of the American-German Friendship Rally Committee. He had arranged for McCarthy to speak with three anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi orators—Dr. Ludwig Fritsch, Baron von Blomberg, and Austin J. App.

The Yorkville rally attracted wide attention and was denounced by numerous liberal organs and spokesmen. McCarthy backed out of his engagement at the last moment.

### Sen. Lehman Hits McCarthy Demagoguery On Anti-Semitism

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) today blasted as "pure and arrant demagoguery" Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's claim that the mounting attacks on his two junior snoopers, Roy Cohn and David Schine, constituted "anti-Semitism." Lehman, the only Jew in the U. S. Senate, issued his blast on the Senate floor in reply to the charge made by the Wisconsin Republican at the end of his telecast Sunday night.



LEHMAN

On the "Meet the Press" TV program, McCarthy claimed that Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla) had indulged in "anti-Semitism" when he labeled Cohn and Schine "Keystone Cops." The statement of the smear artist was made at the end of the program when there was no time left to question him.

Monroney, however, continued (Continued on Page 6)

### USSR and Israel Resume Diplomatic Relations

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# Labor MPs Hit Delay in Powers' Top-Level Talks

By ROSE GRANT

LONDON, July 20 (ALN).—Five M.P.s, all of them members of the Labor Party national executive committee, have taken the initiative in a move to get the British government to press for top-level talks with the Soviet government despite Prime Minister Winston Churchill's illness.

The five are Harold Wilson, Ian Mikardo, Tom Driberg, Mrs. Barbara Castle and R.H.S. Crossman. Wilson, who headed the Board of Trade under the Labor government, has in recent months spoken out for expanded east-west trade.

The five have presented a motion for debate in the House of Commons which says in part: "That in the view of this House the Prime Minister's indisposition and the postponement of the Bermuda conference should in no way affect the intention of Her Majesty's government—as expressed by the Prime Minister on May 11—that a conference on the highest level should take place between the leading powers without long delay."

Observers here cited as an illustration of the Soviet government's desire for improved relations with Britain its decision to let the Anglo-

Russian fishing agreement remain in force for another year. The agreement gives British trawlers the right to fish up to within three miles of the Russian White Sea coast. Fishing vessels of other nations must keep 12 miles out from the shore.

In January of this year the Soviet government had intimated that the treaty would not be renewed.

## British Rail Unions Demand 15% Pay Hike

LONDON, July 20 (ALN).—Leaders of 600,000 railway workers have submitted a demand for a 15 percent wage increase to the British Railways executive.

The demand was made on behalf of the Natl. Union of Railwaymen, Transport Salaried Staffs Assn. and Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen.

J. S. Campbell, NUR secretary, said the wage boosts were required by increases in the cost of living. "Because the wives of our members have been pressing for some action in the branch rooms," he said, "resolutions have been arriving at head office drawing attention to the serious position."

"We have decided, with the other organizations, to go forward jointly in this application. Taking the cost of living, the railway workers are 16 points down and the average wage of industry in this country is five points below the index of retail prices. Those are the bases for our arguments."

At the NUR convention in Paignton, Devon, Campbell warned that his union "is not going to allow its membership to sink into the abyss which might be created as a result of unscrupulous competition."

Campbell spoke on a resolution adopted by the convention which welcomed the Labor party's assurance on renationalizing transport services, called for greater participation by workers in management and control of nationalized transport and warned the Tory government not to try to push down living standards of railway workers.

A. Shearer of Glasgow, who introduced the resolution, said it was intended "to rally the transport workers to use every weapon to bring about the downfall of the Tory government and restore the nationalized industry under favorable conditions and to provide an efficient service for the community."

## Greek Worker Tells of Bread And Olives Diet

ATHENS, July 20 (ALN).—A letter from a worker published in the pro-government paper, *Ethnos Kyriz*, gives a grim picture of conditions confronting Greek workers.

"I am a worker engaged on hard work in the coal byproducts section of the notorious ETMA Co.," the letter said. "This kind of work demands good food but we eat only bread and olives, and not enough bread because our wages are so low."

"Thirty workers do the work today which was previously done by 70 but the boss demands that we double production otherwise we shall be fired."

"This is happening because our beloved government has left us in the hands of ruthless exploiters to be torn to pieces and exterminated by them, there is no control on conditions of work. We are living in utter misery and starving."

"All this I wanted to bring to your knowledge because we had hoped that under the government of the glorious Marshal Papagos we, the workers, would be able to breathe again. Before the last general election I personally, Mr. Editor, sent you a letter expressing my strong belief that Marshal Papagos would secure about 230 seats in Parliament. I was proved right. Today, however, we are all deeply disappointed."

The newspaper publishing the letter said it was not revealing the writer's name to protect him from losing his job.

## U.S. STEEL MOVES TO GET MANGANESE IN NO. AFRICA

PARIS, July 20 (ALN).—Comilog, a French company in which the U.S. Steel Corp. holds a 49 percent interest, is preparing to develop a large high-grade manganese mine in French Equatorial Africa.

The property is believed to contain an estimated 50 million tons of manganese ore. Before the war Russia supplied about one-fourth of U.S. needs for manganese. Since the war the American steel industry has been importing more manganese from Brazil, African Gold Coast, India, Cuba, Chile, Union of South Africa, Mexico and other countries.

## APC Launches Campaign for Speedy Truce

The American Peace Crusade has launched a 30-day action campaign for a speedy and permanent truce in Korea and against all barriers to the peaceful settlement of Korean problems.

An enlarged, emergency meeting of the Resident Board of the APC last week called for immediate action across the country to save the truce.

Wires and letters were sent to peace committees and peace leaders to promote action in every area of the country, urging messages to President Eisenhower and Congress; delegations to Congressmen and local officials; street corner tables with postcards and leaflet distributions; and shop-gate meetings and community rallies.

## China Crushes Raid on Island

TOKYO, July 20.—The Peking Radio today announced that troops had crushed an attempt by Chiang Kai-shek forces to seize Tungshan Island off the Fukien coast.

The broadcast said defenders of the island "surrounded and annihilated" an airborne unit of more than 200 Chiang paratroopers.

## Mexicans Hail Pledge to Keep Out of Korea

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—The statement of Gen. Ramon Santos, Minister of Defense, that "not a single man will leave Mexican territory to fight abroad" has evoked widespread satisfaction among all classes of the Mexican people. It undoubtedly reflects the sentiment of the man in the street, the factory, the farm and office, and it has been endorsed by the entire press.

In his statement Gen. Santos also ruled out the possibility that foreign troops would be admitted to Mexico for the so-called defense of the country, and turned thumbs down on imports of arms. "Mexico will try to acquire machinery to manufacture arms and munitions in our own territory," he said.

What gave this statement special significance was that it came on the day of the opening of the 62nd meeting of the Mexican-United States Joint Defense Board. The Defense Minister's declaration was thus another nail in the coffin of the military pact which Washington sought unsuccessfully

to pressure the Mexican government into signing more than a year ago, and hoped to resurrect this year.

At the same time, progressive circles, while welcoming Gen. Santos' statement as a positive step, point out that no change has yet taken place under the new administration of President Ruiz Cortines in the policy of military and political collaboration with the war-bent U. S. government. For that matter Gen. Ramos in his statement also said that the purpose of the meeting of the Joint Defense Board was to "study the best form of aid which we can give in the matter of protection and rescue and in accordance with our geographic situation."

This was followed by press reports based on unofficial information supplied by the Ministry of Defense that in case of war Mexico would adopt the same position and render the same type of cooperation as in World War II. This puts on the same level the anti-Axis liberation war and the reactionary enslaving war which Wall Street and Washington are preparing.

The Communist Party of Mexico has pointed out that only the mobilization of the masses will bring about a fundamental change in both the external and internal policies of the government.

# Text of Korean and Chinese Statement on Terms of Truce

TOKYO, Monday, July 20.—The Peiping radio broadcast today the following statement by North Korean Lieut. Gen. Nam Il, senior delegate of the Communist truce team, which was delivered at Panmunjom Sunday:

In the latter half of June, 1953, the South Korean Government and Army of your side, under the control of the United Nations Command, coerced more than 27,000 of the captured personnel of our side into leaving the prisoner-of-war camps and violated the prisoner-of-war agreement, thereby subjecting the signing of the armistice agreement to delay and obstruction, and making the implementation of the terms of the armistice agreement void of assurances. We consider that the United Nations Command cannot shed the responsibility for conniving at this disruptive action of the South Korean Government and Army for the unfavorable developments which may result from this action with regard to an armistice in Korea.

The disruptive action of the South Korean Government and Army has given rise to the greatest vigilance of the Korean and Chinese people and of the peace-loving people throughout the world. In order to obtain explicit assurances of the implementation of the terms of the armistice agreement so that a genuine armistice can be realized in Korea, the Korean and Chinese side considers it necessary to have put a series of questions to the United Nations Command side and asked for clarifications. In order that the people of the world may know the assurances of your side, we have now grouped together according to the records the answers of your side to the questions which we have raised as follows:

### Harrison's Statements

1. With regard to the question of whether or not an armistice in Korea includes the South Korean Government and its forces, General Harrison answered on July 11, 1953: "In

offering to execute the instruments of the armistice, the United Nations Command has expressed its willingness to bind itself to the terms of the armistice agreement." General Harrison said on July 16: "On July 12 I stated 'You are assured that the United Nations Command which includes the Republic of Korea forces, is prepared to carry out the terms of the armistice.' . . . I again assure you we have received from the Republic of Korea Government necessary assurances that it will not obstruct in any manner the implementation of the terms of the draft armistice agreement."

2. With regard to the question of whether the South Korean forces will completely cease fire within twelve hours after the armistice agreement is signed and withdraw two kilometers from the military demarcation line along the entire front within seventy-two hours after the agreement becomes effective to establish the demilitarized zone, so as to realize a genuine cease-fire and armistice in Korea, General Harrison made the same answer on July 12 and July 15 respectively: "The Republic of Korea forces will cease fire and withdraw."

### No Support for Rhee Aggression

3. With regard to the question of how the United Nations Command side will assure that the South Korean forces will abide by all the related terms of the armistice agreement, General Harrison answered on July 11: "In the event the provisions of the armistice agreement are violated by one side or the other, it is provided in the agreement that the facts will be brought before a military armistice commission. . . . Finally, if the efforts of the armistice commission to insure observance of the armistice terms do not prove effective, and if the security of either side is threatened by failure of the other side to observe the provisions of the armistice, the injured side can, for good and sufficient reasons, abrogate the terms of the armistice and take such military action as it deems

essential under the circumstances. The United Nations Command will not give support during any aggressive action of units of the Republic of Korea Army in violation of the armistice."

4. With regard to the question of whether the United Nations Command will maintain the state of armistice, if the South Korean forces undertake aggressive action in violation of the armistice agreement after the armistice, and the Korean and Chinese side takes necessary action to resist their aggression in order to safeguard the armistice, General Harrison said on July 13: "The answer is yes."

5. With regard to the question of whether by saying that no support would be given, the United Nations Command means that it will not give any support to South Korea, including support in equipment and supplies, if the South Korean forces undertake aggressive action in violation of the armistice agreement after the armistice and we take necessary action to resist their aggression in order to safeguard the armistice, General Harrison said on July 13: "The answer is yes."

### No Limit On Time

6. With regard to the statement made by the senior delegate of the United Nations Command that "during the post-hostility period," the South Korean Government would work in close collaboration with the United Nations Command to implement the provisions of the draft armistice agreement, the Korean and Chinese side has pointed out that the phrase of qualification "the post-hostility period" is obviously inconsistent with the armistice agreement since there is no time limit on the effectiveness of the armistice agreement, and that this phrase of qualification of the United Nations Command side suggests implicit agreement with Syngman Rhee's indication that he would not obstruct the armistice only for 90 days. Later, on July 13, General Harrison replied: "There is no time

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# USSR and Israel Resume Diplomatic Relations

## SACHER WINS RIGHT TO PRACTICE PENDING APPEAL

Harry Sacher, labor attorney, was granted the right yesterday by a three-judge panel of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to continue the practice of law in the federal courts while the U. S. Supreme Court considers Sacher's appeal against an order of disbarment.

Appeals Court Judges Learned Hand, Thomas Swan and Jerome

consequence of decisions such as this."

Judge Clark said he felt "most deeply" that there is more involved in the case than the "vicissitudes of one individual." What is involved, he said, are the "honor and reputation of the federal courts for sober impartiality."

He criticized the majority decision as "absolute disbarment of a lawyer whose conduct has no taint of 'venality or lack of fidelity to the interests of his clients', but only an 'excess of zeal in representing his clients' or qualities 'unobjectionable' in commercial fields making him in negotiations 'a highly effective representative.'"

## Strike Closes Seattle Times

SEATTLE, July 20 (FP).—Members of the CIO Newspaper Guild walked out of the Seattle Times last week, forcing the daily to suspend publication.

The Seattle Guild local represents 250 news, advertising and circulation department employees. An additional 450 employees in other departments were affected. They made no effort to cross picketlines.

The Times is this city's only afternoon paper. The strikers are demanding 7.3 percent wage increase. Highest Times offer has been 3.5 percent.

USSR announced it had accepted Israel's "regret and apology for the bombing" which had preceded the rupture in relations.

The Soviet note said the Soviets "wish to have friendly relations with Israel."

Texts of the notes were broadcast by Moscow Radio after resumption of relations was announced in Soviet and Israeli capitals.

Sharett, in a note to Molotov dated July 6, said there was "an improvement in the existing international situation."

"The government of Israel in the present circumstances wishes to raise the question about the resumption of diplomatic relations," Sharett's note said according to a Moscow broadcast which gave the text of the notes on both sides.

## ISRAEL'S PLEDGE

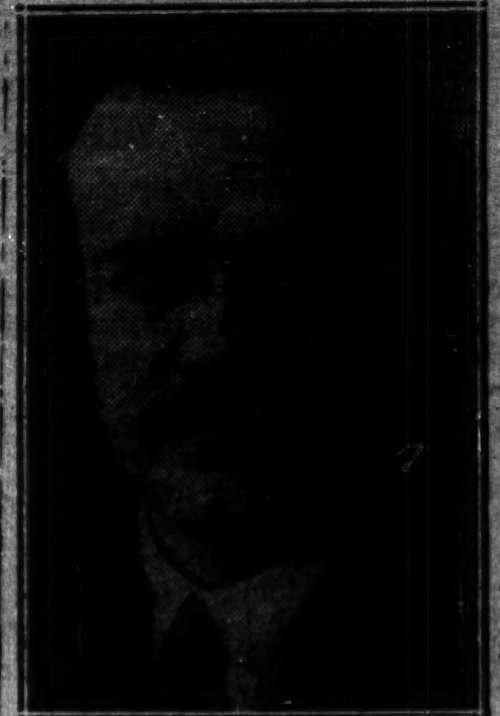
Israel "apologizes for the crime committed against the (Soviet) legation," Sharett's note said.

"The government of Israel has never agreed and will not agree to allow the preparation of acts of aggression against the U.S.S.R., or any other peaceful state . . . not having any hostile feelings toward the U.S.S.R. . . . Israel will not be a member of any kind of union or agreement which pursues aggressive aims against the Soviet Union."

Molotov's reply, dated July 15, said the Soviet Union agreed to re-establish relations after "taking into consideration" the pledges by Sharett.

"Israel has expressed its profound regret and apology for the crime committed against the Soviet legation in Tel Aviv," Molotov's note said.

"The Soviet government has



MOLOTOV

also taken into consideration the statement by the Israeli government that it would not take part in any alliance or agreement pursuing aggressive aims against the Soviet Union," Moscow radio quoted the Soviet note as saying.

"Taking into consideration the above assurances . . . the Soviet government on its part also declares it wishes to have friendly relations with Israel, and deems it necessary to resume diplomatic relations with the government of Israel."

Molotov responded to Israel's non-aggression pledge by declaring his government's "wish to have friendly relations with Israel."

The notes were broadcast by all Soviet radio stations.

Israel plans to reopen its Moscow legation within two months, officials in Jerusalem said.

## WHEN WILL BROWNELL ACT?

THE REPORT of Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections (page 23) raises the question whether Sen. Joseph McCarthy used inside information, secured while a member of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, in order to trade with great success in the soy bean market.

A full report on McCarthy's soy bean transaction and other stock market manipulations has been in the hands of Attorney General Brownell for six months. Along with the report there were submitted scores of documents dealing with the Wisconsin book burner's financial deals.

Some of these deals, the Senate subcommittee reported, appeared to be carried out in violation of federal law.

When will the Attorney General act on this important report?



McCARTHY

## Weissman Gets 4th Contempt Citation; Won't Be Stoolie

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Irving Weissman, Communist leader, was hit with the "contempt of court" club for the fourth time today as he resumed the witness stand after several weeks' recess in the Smith Act trial here. Punishment was again delayed, however.

Weissman was cited when he refused to turn the name of another progressive worker in the West Virginia mining community over to the witchhunting prosecutor.

U.S. attorney Edward C. Boyle had asked Weissman whether he didn't get his mail in West Virginia through a postal letter box. When Weissman answered "yes," Boyle asked Weissman to

name the man who had rented the postal box.

Weissman's attorney, Reuben Tarris objected: "This question was asked to bring another contempt citation against Weissman. It serves no other purpose except to cause a worker to lose his job."

Judge Rabe F. Marsh, however, overruled Tarris and directed Weissman to answer.

The 39-year-old metal worker and war veteran then turned to the

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SACHER

N. Frank, sitting in Hartford, Conn., granted Sacher a stay pending appeal.

This same Court of Appeals, with Judges Augustus N. Hand and Harrie Chase voting as a majority, and Judge Charles E. Clark dissenting, had upheld a verdict of Judge Carroll C. Hincks disbaring Sacher for alleged "professional misconduct" in the 1949 Smith Act trial of the 11 national Communist leaders.

During that famous trial, Sacher and four other defense lawyers were held in contempt and sentenced to prison for 30 days to six months by Judge Harold R. Medina. Medina gave Sacher the top sentence of six months.

Judge Clark, in dissenting, lauded Sacher's ability as an attorney who had appeared before the District Court and Court of Appeals "in cases of some difficulty." He said that during those appearances Sacher's conduct was not only "uniformly courteous and dignified, but his professional ability of unusually high order."

"Were we to select a public defender," said Judge Clark, "we could hardly do better than seek respondent's services in cases of this type where it is difficult to secure able representation and will undoubtedly become more so in

## Betty Gannett, Bittleman Refuse to Sign Government Order to Quit CP

Betty Gannett and Alexander Bittleman, Communist Party leaders who are fighting a Smith Act frameup, yesterday refused to sign a "supervised parole" order which called for termination of membership in the Party and disassociate from its policies. Miss Gannett is national Educational Director of the CP, and Bittleman is a Marxist educator. Called with them to Ellis Island was Claudia Jones, Negro woman leader, who was unable to go because of illness.

The three are being harassed by deportation proceedings under the McCarran-Walter Law despite the fact that no deportation could be effected in any case until the Smith Act frameup case against the "17" is resolved. This puts the deportation proceedings in the realm of vindictive harassment.

In addition to the fantastic or-

der to dissociate themselves from the Communist Party while they are appealing the conviction against them as Communist Party leaders, the "supervised parole" order demands the following:

1. That they produce themselves "upon request" for "psychiatric examination" and "furnish such information as shall be deemed fit and proper."
2. That they report to Ellis Island every week.
3. They may not travel outside a radius of 50 miles from Times Square. This means that, already denied travel to Brooklyn and Queens, which are outside Southern Federal District 2, they may not even travel freely within this district, and cannot for example, go to summer camps of their choice within the district.
4. Not only must they "disso-

ciate" themselves from the Communist Party and all its policies, but they must "refrain from associating with any person" who in the interpretation of the Immigration Dept. is engaged in any such activities.

5 They shall not violate Section 2385 of the Smith Act and Section 4 of the McCarran Act. Since they are already convicted under the Smith Act, this violates the legal provisions against double jeopardy.

Miss Gannett, Bittleman and Miss Jones eloquently reaffirmed their ideas as Communists at the Smith Act trial.

In addition to the parole order which they refused to sign, Miss Gannett and Bittleman were also given government deportation forms which they were ordered to fill out, made out for Poland and the USSR respectively.

## State Dept. Bars Socialists From 'Policy-Making' Posts

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Scott McLeod, State Department security chief, has said he will use every effort to throw Socialists out of policy-making positions in the department, it was disclosed today.

McLeod's views were carried in a letter dated July 14 to Norman Thomas, who had asked McLeod to state his policy on hiring Socialists. The administration believes policy-making positions must be held by persons who are sympathetic to and prepared to carry out the Eisenhower policies.

"I would never knowingly em-

ploy a Socialist to fill such a position within the Department," McLeod said. He added that whenever he finds a Socialist in such a job he will "use my best efforts to see that he is removed from that position."

## Election at Lynn GE Plant Asked by UE

LYNN, Mass., July 20 (FP).—Local 201, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, has filed a petition with the NLRB for an election at the General Electric Co. plant here.

UE claimed a majority of production and maintenance workers signed its petition. It said it had submitted 6,200 cards signed by GE workers, many more than required.

Present collective bargaining agent at the Lynn plant is the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and it is the largest single plant represented by that union. It was in Lynn that 6,000 members of the UE voted at a meeting in April in favor of joint IUE-UE contract negotiations with GE. The proposal was turned down by the IUE executive board and by President James B. Carey, who was hooped by the Lynn meeting when he voiced opposition to the unity proposal.

## NAACP Maps 'Freedom Day' Rallies Oct. 11

Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been urged to adopt a plan of action to build the NAACP "Fighting Fund for Freedom" and promote the 10-year program for completion of Emancipation.

In a letter to branch officers, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, calls upon all local NAACP units to organize community conferences for the purposes of carrying on an educational program against segregation and to raise funds and to arrange for a "Freedom Day" mass meeting Oct. 11, the Sunday prior to the re-argument in the public school segregation cases before the Supreme Court.

## Weather Report

By ALAN MAX

Mercury high up; McCarthy lowdown.



## On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

### The Negro Press Looks At 'A Very White Committee'

NO ONE NEEDS to guess now as to how the Negro press stands on the question of McCarthyism. Negro editors throughout the country during the past two weeks have spoken out unmistakably against this growing anti-democratic menace.

Sen. Joseph McCarthy himself had a hand in awakening Negroes everywhere to special threat represented by the modern "Know-Nothing" movement. The grumbling began, almost inaudibly, when it was revealed that the State Department book burners had banned Walter White's report on Negro soldiers in World War II, "A Rising Wind," from U. S. Information Service libraries. A special resolution passed by the NAACP board of directors, during sessions of the group's St. Louis convention, condemned this act.

A telegram of protest was sent to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles from the convention, and Dulles answered apologetically that his department had not ordered the book's removal. Nevertheless, order or no order, the all-powerful McCarthyites proceeded to ban the book and European readers cannot learn from government libraries just what the U. S. Army was like during World War II. They must accept the McCarthy view of the U. S. military.

THE CRUMBLE grew to an editorial growl after McCarthy called Doxey Wilkerson, a former University professor, and author of the book, "Special Problems of Negro Education." In the course of the hearing, McCarthy blurted out angrily in a discussion Wilkerson's book:

"As far as I'm concerned that is one book that can be burned. I don't think the taxpayers' money should be wasted storing it away some place. It has no business on our library shelves."

Unlike McCarthy, the political cave-man, most articulate Negroes were familiar with the contents of Wilkerson's book. They knew it was an objective

study, conducted for the U. S. government in 1939, showing the existence and the extent of discrimination against Negroes in the field of education.

The Baltimore Afro-American headlined its story of the Wilkerson hearing:

**SENATOR MCCARTHY WOULD BURN BOOKS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION**

The Afro's lead sentence contained the essence of its story: "As far as Senator Joseph McCarthy is concerned all books which expose America's racial discrimination can be burned—and the sooner the better." (July 11, 1953).

The Afro was joined in this opinion by the ultra-conservative Norfolk Journal and Guide which editorialized in part:

"A proper question to ask the two Republican senators (Karl E. Mundt and McCarthy) . . . is—do you approve of the discriminations Mr. Wilkerson bared? Do they think that the banning or burning of this book will hide from the world the indignities which this democratic nation still imposes upon its Negro minority."

"These questions are entirely aside from any left-wing leanings the author may or may not have. Be he Communist or anti-Communist, the merits of his book should be the only test of its eligibility for inclusion in any library."—(July 7, 1953).

THE N. Y. AMSTERDAM News of the same date carried a main editorial against McCarthyism and illustrated it with a striking political cartoon. The cartoon expresses the opinion of the editors even better than their prose. It shows a picture of a file cabinet drawer labelled "subversive" being closed by a hand labelled McCarthy. In the drawer are the U. S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the Holy Bible.

But McCarthy, like his dictatorial breed the world over,

cares nothing for public opinion and even less for the opinion of Negro citizens. So he called Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, the writer and lecturer, and wife of Paul Robeson, the celebrated actor-singer and political leader. McCarthy wanted to know about Mrs. Robeson's books, "African Journey," and "Paul Robeson, Negro," both of which, it seems, were at that time on Information Service library shelves.

Mrs. Robeson gave McCarthy's committee (which she called "a very white committee") a merry time with witty jibes in defense of the Constitution and the right of Negroes to fight for first class citizenship.

Her appearance before McCarthy was headlined in the Afro-American (July 18, 1952): **MRS. ROBESON PROVES TOO MUCH FOR SENATOR MCCARTHY.**

Editorially, in the same issue, the Afro stated in part:

"The insidious purpose of Senator McCarthy's latest junk into the darkened cave of the book burners is becoming increasingly clear. . . . His aim is to create the impression that authors who dare expose or protest American racial shortcomings are 'following the Communist line' and therefore what they write must be 'subversive.'"

To prove its point the Afro points out that the anti-jimcrow play, "Deep Are the Roots" by Arnaud D'Usseau, is attacked as is Gunnar Myrdal's anti-Communist study, "American Dilemma," Dr. Gene Weltfish's "Races of Mankind," and three medical books by Dr. Bernard J. Stern.

The Amsterdam News ran a front page story on the Mrs. Robeson testimony written by Mrs. Robeson herself. The Pittsburgh Courier, usually a very conservative paper, ran its story of the hearing under a five-column headline: **TM A LOYAL AMERICAN—MRS. ROBESON.**

By now McCarthy should know that his effort to separate the Negro "left-wing" from the Negro people in the fight against racism is futile. In fact, the results show that the opposite has been achieved. In the broadest possible way the Negro people are awakening to the fact that the anti-Communist witch-hunter is very, very closely related to the anti-Negro wearer of the white hood and that when Mrs. Robeson called McCarthy's committee a "very white committee," it was not a description but an accusation.

## A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

### Two Years Have Passed

(Conclusion)

try and rule the world.

THE PRESENT political climate of the U. S. is viewed as a clear and present danger by people elsewhere, who are familiar with the vicious methods and aims of fascism. It is destructive of democratic rights. It is menacing to the peace of the world.

The brutal determination to kill the Rosenbergs, the savage 20-year sentence of Steve Nelson, the entrapping network of the McCarran Act spread out by the Subversive Activities Central Board, the witchhunting Congressional Committee, the scourge of Taft-Hartleyism, the hounding of artists and professionals—all sum up to what is known as McCarthyism. The shadow of fascism lies over the land.

The past year has also seen something new and shocking established in our country. A series of abandoned military installations at Florence and Wickenburg, Arizona; Tule Lake, Cal.; Avon Park, Florida, and Allenwood, Pa., have been remodelled by Federal prisoners into concentration camps, as required by the McCarran Act, "in case of war."

At present the Arizona camps are used for hundreds of Mexican immigrant cases, but are kept ready for general use, if needed.

Many of these facts are not known to the American people.

But as much as seeps through to them does not meet with their approval. If all the expressions, in one form or another, against the Smith, McCarran, Taft-Hartley and Walter-McCarran Acts, all criticisms of McCarthy, Velde, Jenner and the like, were assembled together, it would indicate an enormous ground swell of public opinion that covers millions of Americans. It can provide a springboard for action against all these forces of reaction who would ruin our coun-

IN JULY, 1952, I wrote an article in Political Affairs called "Freedom for the Communist Leaders." I spoke of "the mood for Amnesty for Smith Act victims." But after a whole year has passed, I regret there is little to report commensurate with the real possibilities of building an Amnesty movement.

True a splendid appeal was addressed to President Truman last Christmas by a large group of ministers, educators, scientists, writers, and other leaders of public opinion. One hundred and sixty-one churchmen, including seven bishops, joined in this appeal. But in spite of labor's universal condemnation of the Smith Act, there are only a few trade unionists on the list.

This month has been set aside to sparkplug the Amnesty campaign by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 667 Madison Ave., Room 611, N. Y. 21, N. Y. A good beginning has at least been made, but not enough. This committee has a right to expect, first of all, the support of every Communist organization and member. How can we Communists and other working class progressives expect others—liberals, intellectuals—to move on behalf of our leaders if we are not ourselves in the vanguard to give them our full support?

PASSIVITY AND FATALISM, defeatism and fear of "illusions," must be swept aside in the realization that the struggle to free the Communist leaders can be one of the main blows against reaction. Defense of the leaders of our Party, of the legal rights of our Party, of its right to exist and function, is not a "narrow" issue.

We are not fighting for our comrades as individuals alone, although they are important.

Can we remain silent, knowing that they are discriminated against as political prisoners,

(Continued on Page 8)

## The Govt's Effort to Gag Political Prisoners

By PEGGY DENNIS  
(Conclusion)

IN HIS REPORTS for 1949 and 1951, the director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons says that no federal prison institution should under any circumstances house more than 1200 inmates. Then he admits, in those reports, that Leavenworth Penitentiary (where Gus Hall and Irving Potash are) with a full capacity of 1,904, today houses 2,200 men; and Atlanta Penitentiary (where Eugene Dennis and John Gates are), with a capacity for 1,200, today has 2,100 men and that 8x15 foot cells in Atlanta built to house four men, now contain eight men to a cell—each furnished with double decker bunks, one small table, an open toilet in each cell.

Of both Leavenworth and Atlanta Penitentiaries, Mr. Bennett writes: "These are heavily-barred and bolted, fortress-like, walled bastilles which reflect the general 19th century philosophy of prison design." He adds the explanation that "to Atlanta and Leavenworth are normally sent men with an extensive criminal record, or those serving long sentences for serious offenses."

Then comes in Mr. Bennett's report the thinly veiled threat which governs the maximum

security discipline procedures of these two institutions: "If these men conform to prison rules, they need not fear transfer to Alcatraz"—which is the worst prison in the country, and even Mr. Bennett recommends it be closed down.

And what is the governing principle of those prison rules by which the prisoner lives 24 hours a day, year in and year out? An official handbook titled "Rules and Regulations for the Government and Discipline at the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga." contains a number of pages on rules which specify how the prisoner shall walk, and talk, and work—and ends with the admonishment to the prisoner: "The inmate has no rights; he has privileges that are given to him and can be taken away from him."

IN VIEW OF this, one can better appreciate the amazement and anger of a local warden when Inmate No. 71488—better known to thousands on the outside as Eugene Dennis, threatened to sue the Prison Administration in the federal courts of the State of Georgia for denying him his constitutional rights. The issue involved was the warden's ruling that Gene and I could neither write in letters nor

speak in visits of any political event or opinion. Later, Mr. Bennett modified that ruling.

I have some 300 letters that represent the total of Gene's correspondence to me and his son for the past two years—at the rate of the permitted three letters a week. Were I to read one of these letters at a public gathering or to publish anywhere any excerpt of these letters, Gene would be thrown into solitary confinement and my correspondence privilege taken away. This is the condition with which Mr. Bennett has allowed us to write and speak to each other of political opinions and events.

What is it the little men in Washington and Wall Street fear? It is the voice of the politically-conscious vanguard which can give leadership in the people's demand for peace and well-being. And when those voices continue to speak out fearlessly from behind prison bars—how can the myth that these men are just "ordinary criminals" be continued?

That is why the jailors seek to make of the political prisoners silent and forgotten individuals counted as a number amongst 17,000 other federal prisoners. That is why they ap-

ply the gag rule to their letters and seek to keep them isolated from the outside world.

To achieve this, too, the prison authorities violate the privileges allowed to the ordinary criminal and apply, instead, special discriminatory actions against the Smith Act political prisoners. Every federal prisoner may receive seven letters a week and write three letters. The individuals he may correspond with must be approved by prison authorities.

Mr. Bennett told a group of the Smith Act prisoners' wives 21 months ago that any name these Communist leaders may submit in their request for permission to correspond with would be considered as being a Communist or fellow-traveller and therefore unacceptable. And so for the past two years these Smith Act prisoners have been permitted to correspond only with their wives, parents, and children.

The story of Ben Davis in Terre Haute, Ind. is a story unto itself. When attorneys for Davis objected to specific conditions of discrimination to which he and

all Negro prisoners are subjected, and these conditions were made public at Davis' insistence—was demoted to a more menial job. Under the thin guise of rules concerning visitors, Davis has been denied the right to a regular visitor for over a year and a half, and has only recently won the right to see the person he has designated as his visitor.

Selection of books, newspapers, magazines are strictly censored and therefore reduced to a minimum.

If we wives and families refuse to allow the Smith Act political prisoners to become forgotten men and women—we do so not only because these men and women are our loved ones. We do so because the rights and freedom of every American family is in jeopardy as long as Smith Act victims exist.

We families of the Smith Act political prisoners, political refugees, and those convicted and facing prison terms want our loved ones safely home with us. But the American people need them free as a guarantee that all American homes remain free and unthreatened. Amnesty for the Smith Act victims is the fight to bring the Bill of Rights out of the prison cell—that is the job of all progressive-minded Americans.



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## MCCARTHY WANTS DEPRESSION

SENATOR MCCARTHY'S committee achieved a big publicity splash over the weekend with its "expose" of the growing east-west trade, especially with People's China. This "expose" throws new light on the pro-fascist nature of the McCarthyite conspiracy.

McCarthy is alarmed because in recent months there has been an especially big growth of trade between China and the western countries.

It is quite true that trade has been increasing between the capitalist countries and those in the camp of socialism and new democracy. There is a growing disregard of Wall Street's command for a boycott.

Hardly a day passes without new announcements of east-west trade agreements. But the amount of trade that is causing so much alarm to the McCarthyites is only an indication of what it could be if free channels of trade were fully restored.

The net effect of Wall Street's drive to build a boycott ring around countries of socialism and of people's democracy has been a further cut in U. S. trade. And this comes in face of increasing evidence that the American economy is heading towards a decline:

- The auto industry, faced with a glutted market, is already laying off tens of thousands. By fall, it is indicated, hundreds of thousands will be laid off or put on short weeks. The industry's future appears indefinite unless markets are found.

- The coal mining industry is at a level of production and employment that is hardly above that of the deep crisis of the thirties. Fewer than 300,000 bituminous miners are working, full or part time. The outlook is for still worse conditions unless markets are found for coal.

- The steel industry is still stimulated by military work, but already the effects of weakening "prosperity" are evident there. Instead of running at 101 and 102 percent of capacity, as it had for a year, it is running at around 96 percent. If auto, the biggest steel user, drops, the decline in steel operations may be even more serious.

- Inventory—stocks of unsold goods held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—climbed to the amazing figure of \$77,000,000,000. It was \$54,000,000,000 before Korea.

It is America that needs the trade most. It is America that is moving towards an economic crisis and mass unemployment. But it appears that McCarthy would rather have a depression America in which pro-fascist demagogues could bid for power, than increased trade with the world and new stimulants for the wheels of industry.

The fact that McCarthy has revealed himself as the outspoken enemy of trade with the East should spur workers to demand expansion of such trade.

## VIGILANCE AND THE TRUCE

THE REPORT of progress toward an armistice in Korea is a cause for much rejoicing.

We would feel better about it, however, if the State Department had not taken a "cautiously optimistic view" and the lickspittle press were not so worried about "Communist aggression."

We can remember several other times when an armistice seemed close. Then, too, the State Department was "cautiously optimistic" and the press talked about "Communist aggression."

Invariably, it seemed, this kind of talk brought some new delay—and not from "Communist aggression" either.

For instance, the most recent case of such a fateful concurrence seems to have been all but forgotten today. This was the time when Syngman Rhee seized some 27,000 Korean prisoners of war.

From the way the State Department and its subservient propaganda organs behave today, that event simply never occurred.

There was never a Syngman Rhee to begin with, it seems. Only "Communist aggression!"

All the delays, provocations, and sabotage of the truce talks that have occurred during the past two years are now being blamed on the "Communists!"

Such cynical lying at the present moment is hardly a bright augury of the Eisenhower Administration's good faith in the days ahead, when strict observance of the armistice terms and straight-forward dealing at the political conference are indispensable to a peaceful settlement of the Korean war.

The American people would be wise to remain vigilant throughout this period, for with a John Foster Dulles and a Joseph McCarthy in Washington, and a Syngman Rhee in Seoul, the likelihood of provocations unfortunately persists.

## Text of Korean and Chinese Statement on Terms of Truce

(Continued from Page 2)

limit to the armistice." On July 16, General Harrison stated: "Your side has requested assurance that the Republic of Korea Government and forces will abide by all provisions of the armistice agreement for the entire period when the armistice will be effective and not for a temporary period until a certain time limit. . . . The United Nations Command has clearly and unequivocally stated to you that it is prepared to enter into and abide by all the provisions of that armistice agreement, including Article 62."

7. With regard to the question of whether the United Nations Command will insure the safety of the personnel of the neutral nations and of the Korean and Chinese side, who will be dispatched to areas in South Korea to function in accordance with the armistice agreement and insure facilities for their work, General Harrison replied on July 12: "Any personnel who are authorized to enter the Republic of Korea in conformity with the armistice agreement will be protected." On July 13 Gen. Harrison further replied: "The answer is yes. Personnel of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, and of your side, dispatched to the area of our side in accordance with the armistice agreement, will be protected and will be given facilities for their work."

8. With regard to the question of how to insure the safety and operational facilities of the personnel of the neutral nations and the personnel of the Korean and Chinese side, who will go to the areas in South Korea to exercise their functions in accordance with the agreement, Gen. (Mark W.) Clark (United Nations commander), in his letter of reply dated June 29, 1953, to Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh Huai, stated: "Where necessary, the United Nations Command will, to the limits of its ability, establish military safeguards to insure that the armistice terms are observed." On July 10, Gen. Harrison also stated: "The United Nations Command will furnish police protection to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the joint Red Cross teams."

## Recovery Of Prisoners

9. With regard to the question of the forcible retention of more than 27,000 of our captured personnel by the South Korean Government and Army in violation of the prisoner of war agreement, our side considers that the United Nations Command bears the unbelievable responsibility for recovering all these personnel. In the above mentioned letter of reply of June 29, Gen. Clark said: "The United Nations Command is continuing its efforts to recover the prisoners of war who have escaped." But Gen. Harrison refused to give further account of this matter.

10. With regard to the question of whether the United Nations Command side is prepared to insure that no further action will be taken to forcibly retain the remaining captured personnel of the Korean and Chinese side, General Harrison answered on July 12: "The remaining prisoners of war will not be released until they are turned over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission." On July 15 General Harrison

stated: "The remaining captured personnel of your side who refuse to be repatriated direct would be delivered to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in accordance with the terms of reference for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission."

The foregoing, except question number nine, are the answers given by the United Nations Command since the resumption of the armistice negotiations concerning the assurances of that implementation of the Korean armistice. We consider that clarifications of these questions are entirely necessary.

However, with regard to the question of recovering the more than 27,000 prisoners of war forcibly retained by the South Korean Government and Army, the United Nations Command has not actually made any effort, nor has it given our side a further account. As to the question of the remaining prisoners of war not to be directly repatriated, despite the repeated definite assurances given by the United Nations Command that these personnel will be delivered to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in accordance with the terms of reference for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, yet the joint communique issued by Mr. (Walter S.) Robertson, representative of the President of the United States and the South Korean Government openly contends:

"At the end of a specified period, all prisoners desiring to avoid returning to Communist jurisdiction shall be set free in South Korea, or, in the case of non-Communist Chinese, to proceed to the destination chosen by them." Although this joint communique has no binding effect whatsoever in the Korean armistice agreement, yet this proposition of the United States Government and the South Korean Government obviously contradicts Paragraph 11 of the terms of reference for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and is aimed at making preparations in advance for South Korea to further violate the prisoner-of-war agreement after the armistice and forcibly retain our captured personnel. In view of the situation mentioned above, our side cannot consider your side's assurances with regard to the question of prisoners of war as satisfactory, and reserves our right to ask your side to insure the thorough implementation of the prisoner-of-war agreement.

## Question of Indian Personnel

In view of the assurances given by the United Nations Command regarding the question of the implementation of the Korean armistice agreement, and in spite of the fact that that portion of your side's assurances with respect to the prisoner-of-war question is not satisfactory to our side, our side is, nevertheless, prepared to discuss with your side immediately the various preparations prior to the signing of the armistice agreement. The Korean and Chinese side declares: Your side bears at all times the responsibility for recovering all the forcibly retained prisoners of war and giving account to our side. If after the armistice your side is still unable to recover this group of prisoners of war and hand them over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, our side will reserve the right to submit this question for discussion to the political conference provided for in Paragraph 60 of the arm-

istice agreement. With regard to the question of handing over all the remaining prisoners of war not for direct repatriation to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission at locations in Korea to be designated by the detaining side in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the terms of reference of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, our side considers that, in view of the fact that the South Korean Government has declared its refusal to admit the Indian forces into its area, this question must be settled before the signing of the armistice, so that all neutral nations concerned as well as the Indian forces may be timely informed and make preparations in advance and that this question should not be left to be settled by the Military Armistice Commission after the armistice.

It must be pointed out that up to recently the South Korean government openly stating that South Korea is opposed to an armistice and has freedom of action and that the United Nations Command is still adopting the policy of connivance toward the South Korean government and forces. The Korean and Chinese side must hereby declare:

The assurances of the United Nations Command concerning the observance of the terms of the armistice agreement by the South Korean government and forces will only be accepted at their face value. If such a policy of connivance of the United Nations Command toward the South Korean government and forces continues, it is possible that the implementation of the terms of the Korean armistice agreement will continue to be obstructed, before or after the armistice. This is what must be seriously watched by the governments and people of the nations throughout the world, particularly by the governments and people of the nations concerned on both sides in the Korean conflict. We consider that in case such circumstances arise at any time, the United Nations Command side must, in conformity with the findings of the inspections of the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Commissions and with the just demand of the peace-loving people throughout the world, strictly fulfill the solemn assurances already furnished by itself. The Korean and Chinese side will thereupon in accordance with the armistice agreement and the assurances given by the United Nations Command, have the right to take action against aggression in self-defense to safeguard the implementation of the armistice.

The Korean and Chinese side pledges itself to implement all the terms of the armistice agreement, once the Korean armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective. Furthermore, we believe that the peace-loving people throughout the world will certainly give firm support to the Korean armistice so as to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and defeat of any scheme of the bellicose elements.

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## Progressive in Michigan Faces Deportation to Fascist Greece

DETROIT, July 20.—Gus Polites, long time progressive Greek leader here, is facing action by the U.S. government seeking to take away his citizenship papers and deport him to fascist Greece, under the Walter-McCarran Act. It is charged that 10 years before he got his papers in 1942, he was a member of the Michigan Communist Party.

Married to an American citizen, Polites has two American born daughters and two grandchildren. His son-in-law is an overseas veteran of World War II.

What were his activities? Since he came to Detroit in 1925 he helped to organize the food

workers unions here, raising wages and bettering conditions for thousands in the industry.

During World War II he helped sell \$50,000 worth of war bonds and was active in war relief and securing blood donations to the Red Cross. At present he is president of the Samian Society, a member of the Executive Board of the Greek Federation of Societies. He has spoken at many organizations for a Cease Fire in Korea.

The denaturalization trial is being held before Federal Judge Frank Picard. Stoolpigeons at the trial are Paul Crouch, John Pace, William Nowell and some minor police spies. Polites is being defended by Ernest Goodman. The case will resume Tuesday in Judge Picard's court after a postponement from last Thursday.

## Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

our party to present to the people a candidate who is steeped in the principles which have made our people great," but ducked into an elevator when a reporter asked him how he could associate himself with this responsibility.

Wagner voted against the 15-cent Transit Authority deal and was the only Democrat on the Board of Estimate to join City Council president Rudolph Halley on that issue.

Halley is the Liberal Party candidate for Mayor and another possible entry in the Democratic primary.

Wagner also opposed the Dewey 15 percent rent gouge, called for a city agency to provide collective bargaining and labor grievance machinery (one of the key factors in influencing the CIO committee's support), and is said to support the demand for an all-out fight against Dewey.

His stand against the higher fare was a major influence in motivating DeSapio's decision, it was learned.

"How can we nominate a candidate who went along with the higher fare?" he is said to have challenged his associates.

Roe: You doublecrossed us before. We're not going to let you guys get away with it again.

Buckley: And we're not going to let you and Kenny Sutherland wreck the Democratic Party.

Roe: You won't have anything to say about it.

Buckley: As far as your organization is concerned it never elected anybody and never will.

It all seemed to be the prelude to the primary fight ahead.

All five leaders said they agreed to ask Comptroller Lazarus Joseph to be on the ticket as a running mate to the mayor but that he declined. "Joseph wants to enter law practice," Buckley said.

Buckley and Roe squared off in the corridor. For 15 minutes they throw barbs, insults, threats and challenges.

Buckley: Sutherland is not speaking for the voting people of Brooklyn. Five weeks ago he said Impy couldn't win. What's happened since to make him change his mind. As for Roe, he's always on the losing side.

Roe (charging up to the scene): You haven't got a candidate, you never had one, and you're only sabotaging the party.

Buckley (screaming): Sabotage! You've done nothing but pull the rugs under us for years. Look who's talking about sabotage.

Buckley charged Sutherland with refusing to submit candidates which he (Sutherland) had originally favored. "He didn't even propose Judge Samuel Liebowitz or District Attorney Miles McDonald, both from Brooklyn," Buckley declared.

"Why not?" he was asked. "Imagine," the heated Buckley went on. "He said he felt he couldn't trust Liebowitz, a man who five weeks ago he was ready to endorse for the mayoralty. Imagine!"

## Lehman

(Continued from Page 1)

his attack on McCarthy today. He introduced a resolution which would give the full Senate jurisdiction over the work of any committee. Under his resolution the Senate could vote to transfer the work of any committee or end it altogether.

Monroney made clear to newsmen that the resolution was definitely aimed at McCarthy and his "investigations."

Lehman, asserting that McCarthy's phony cry of anti-Semitism "is a wholly ridiculous charge," declared that Jews as well as Christians have been scoring "the antics of these two brash young men," "GREAT HARM."

As a Jew, sensitive to any religious bias, Lehman declared that Cohn and Schine have been doing the country "great harm both here and abroad." He also said they were harming the cause of "anti-Communism."

"I am very certain," he stated, "that most members of my religious faith, not as Jews but as Americans, are anything but proud of these two young men. To brand criticism of them as 'anti-Semitism' is pure and errant demagoguery, raising an ugly symbol in defense of indefensible conduct."

McCarthy was not on the floor of the Senate when Lehman spoke. Reached by newsmen later he refused comment.

The Democrats, meanwhile, are continuing their boycott of McCarthy and his subcommittee on investigations. The three members who had resigned from McCarthy's Committee—John L. McClellan (D-Ark), Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash) and Stuart Symington (D-Mo)—refused to be swayed by McCarthy's attempt to red-smear their boycott when he labelled it a "Soviet style" walkout. They insisted their resignations were in protest at McCarthy's "one-man" rule.

Capitol Hill observers viewed McCarthy's cry of "anti-Semitism" as his most shameless piece of demagoguery to date. This was especially so to those who witnessed his revolting attack on Lehman a few weeks ago, an attack heavily larded with overtones of anti-Semitism. It is also known that McCarthy has received some of his strongest assistance from some of the most vicious anti-Semites in American public life (see the July

### To TANIA and FAMILY

Our deepest sympathy. We will strive harder for the future he worked for.

BEN'S COOP FRIENDS

Issue of Jewish Life).

In that attack on Lehman, McCarthy made the unfounded privileges when he sent out under frank a copy of his speech called "Creeping McCarthyism."

## DODGES CHALLENGE

Lehman challenged McCarthy to compare publicly the number of free mailings that each had sent out. McCarthy refused to take up the challenge—and with good reason.

It has now been revealed that McCarthy is sending out more than 8,000 copies of a newsletter each week under his free frank. Annual cost to the taxpayers for these mailings has been estimated at about \$30,000. The newsletter is in the form of a column that goes free to weekly papers, small dailies and magazines. No other member of Congress regularly sends out a column to so many publications, especially outside his own state.

In the speech which McCarthy tried to refute demagogically on the TV program, Monroney raised some damaging questions about the entire work of McCarthy and his committee. Monroney read the full statute under which the Committee On Government Operations, parent body of the McCarthy subcommittee, functions. The statute reveals that the work of this committee is one dealing with budget and accounting measures—a sort of Senate auditing committee.

Noting that never in the history of the Senate had anybody used this committee or one of its subcommittees for the kinds of probes that McCarthy has launched, Monroney declared, "I have read and reread the authority given by this act, and I fail to find that even by the most generous stretching of its jurisdiction has the committee carte blanche authority to act in the name of the U.S. Senate in many of the fields it has preempted."

Monroney's reference to Cohn and Schine was in a section where he said the "book burning" and the "Keystone cop chase of Messrs Cohn and Schine across all Europe" have made us "look ridiculous to the Europeans."

## NOT YET HALTED

Although the attacks on McCarthy are mounting, the grand inquisitor is far from halted. He has indicated he will use the smear technique even on the Administration if it should yield to popular pressure and move openly against him.

One indication of that was the release over the weekend by his committee of a report showing an increase in trade between Western Europe and People's China. As in the past, McCarthy sought to give the impression that there was something treasonable about these setbacks to Washington's foreign policy.

Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen, in comment yesterday, said western nations trading with China "have a different viewpoint on this situation." They say they must stay alive economically by trading, and must look to the future, Stassen pointed out.

He said a complete blockade of China would have to be followed by consideration of bombing China, and might mean expanding the war.

Stassen declared attention should be focused on ending the Korean war and then coping with economic problems. In doing that, he said, the U.S. has to recognize

I have moved downstairs

(Same bldg., street entrance)

76 EAST 11th ST.

(WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys—worth saving for next year. All from Imported coats being shown. 1954 styles—\$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4-5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of costume—silk. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way—store entrance.

that "other countries have different views on how to go about it."

Other developments in the fight against McCarthy:

• The Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, denouncing as "wholly inadequate" and "very disappointing" the decision of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to continue its present procedural policies with only one change. Speaking on behalf of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, Rev. Sherrill wrote to Rep. Harold Velde, Un-American Committee chairman:

"Some of the procedures of your committee with reference to its files bear too much resemblance to the technique of J. B. Matthews to satisfy the minds and conscience of a responsible group of clergymen and laymen."

The Un-American Committee testified yesterday to let Matthews testify on his charges against the Protestant clergy. No date was set, however.

• Bishop William C. Martin of Dallas, Tex., head of the National Council of Churches said there was "some basis" for the assertion that certain political leaders were using attacks on the church to boost their political fortunes.

• The Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine (Episcopal), in a radio speech last week in New York, said if Matthews is "as grossly inaccurate as to other churches as he is to ours, he certainly cannot be regarded as a competent researcher."

Matthews heads the list of prominent Communist collaborationists with the names of eight Episcopal bishops. Of these "top leaders" three have been retired for years (and are so labeled), one is not only long dead but his successor is dead, one is not the bishop of the diocese named—and is retired; one does not exist at all—nor is there or has there ever been a bishop of that name in the history of our church. That leaves two out of eight, both bishops of small dioceses, and neither of whom could remotely be called Communist.

Dean Pike said Matthews could have avoided these errors simply by checking an inexpensive volume called the Episcopal Church Annual. He said he would send a copy to Matthews as a gift.

## A NEW "GUILT"

The clergyman charged that the witchhunters were moving beyond "guilt by association" to "guilt by mutual object." "A man's name need not be on a letterhead or committee any more to be grouped with some Communist frontier," he said. "Now if a man signs a petition for a particular objective and a Communist-frontier signs the same petition, then that is supposed to make the first man of the red apparatus. This is, of course ridiculous; but it is more than that. It is damaging to the whole democratic process, to the right of peti-

tion itself. It is putting the damper on voluntary mutual effort for certain social objectives or for defense against certain abuses."

## Weissman

(Continued from Page 3)

judge and said: "I don't wish to defy this court. But were I to give this man's name I would be acting as a stool-pigeon."

Weissman had earlier told Boyle he would not help to get a man fired from his job.

Weissman's ethical position was unassailable, and Judge Marsh didn't discuss the issues. He merely found Weissman guilty of contempt.

Two previous citations came when Weissman refused to betray West Virginia miners and other workers. A third citation was for alleged "lack of respect" for Boyle, who had asked why Weissman hadn't kept "Communist Party records" in West Virginia. Weissman had replied that men like Boyle or the FBI agents might file them if he did.

Boyle questioned Weissman again about his service in Spain against Franco. Weissman took part in that anti-Fascist war before becoming an artilleryman at Anzio and the battle of the Bulge in World War II.

William Alberson went on the stand when Weissman finished.

## Rail Workers Stage Sitdown in Japan

TOKYO, July 20 (ALN).—The 400,000-member All-Japan State Railway Workers Union is continuing its campaign for summer allowances despite management's rejection of the demand at a recent negotiating session. Three hundred railway workers staged a sitdown strike in the building of the state railway company to protest management's stand and more action is planned in the coming weeks.

A similar struggle for the equivalent of one month's wages in summer allowances is being carried out by the 1,700,000 member Council of the Govt. & Public Service Workers Union.

## Attention!

### SUMMER VACATIONISTS

—changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one. B—This is for a change of address at any time. C—To expedite the stopping of a subscription, also send us the wrapper from the paper.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

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ROOM to rent—Intracanal, large, kitchen privileges. 15 W. 100th St. Apt. 17.

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## Shopper's Guide

### Insurance

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MOVING • STORAGE. FRANK GIARAMITA. 19 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457. EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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# Books Once Held 'Conspiratorial' Now Classics of World Literature

By DAVID PLATT

The recent new State Department ruling for its overseas libraries distinguishes between books that are "controversial" and those that are "conspiratorial." It says: "Controversial books are of course acceptable and indeed essential, if by 'controversy' we mean honest differences of opinion honestly expressed. It goes without saying that we must not confuse honest controversy with conspiracy."

And who is to decide whether a book contains "honest differences of opinion honestly expressed" or is filled with "conspiratorial" ideas? And just what are "honest opinions" and "conspiratorial ideas," and how far can "honest opinion" go before it can be called "conspiratorial?"

Giordano Bruno, the 16th Century astronomer, was jailed for seven years, then burned at the stake by the McCarthyites of his time, who said he was conspiring to destroy the superstitious beliefs which controlled men's minds.

What were the "conspiratorial" ideas which Bruno wouldn't retract and which infuriated those who burned him and his works 450 years ago?

Simply that the earth turns about the sun. The utterance of that tremendous truth was called "conspiracy" in Bruno's day.

There are countless other examples throughout history of "honest difference of opinion honestly expressed" being condemned as "conspiracy."

The Bourbons banned the works of Voltaire, Rousseau and the Encyclopedists. To the corrupt French monarchy their books were "conspiratorial"; yet the time was not far off when the French Revolution—based upon the liberating ideas of these intellectual giants—restored them to the libraries. And now once again books are banned as "conspiratorial" because the ideas in them fail to conform with the ruling ideas.

So, today the common fight against McCarthyism requires the rejection of the Big Lie that communism—the defender of the finest thought of humanity—is conspiring against man.

As V. J. Jerome notes in *Masses & Mainstream* (July, 1953): "The theory of opposing McCarthyism by going along with the McCarthy attacks on the Communists can only spell common ruin for all who give utterance to protest. In this connection, therefore, we must see that the interests of our common fight require rejection of such bogus 'opposition' to McCarthyism as the divisive and demagogic 'heresy, yes—conspiracy, no' slogan with which people like Sidney Hook shriek the monstrous lie in chorus with the McCarthy yelpers. These maneuverers want to hold on to their followers on the campuses and in the professions by feigning a fight against thought-control, while actually betraying it. Many honest people have succumbed to this line. But we can appeal to their sense of reality by pointing to the disastrous consequences of such a course."

Who will be the chairman of the committee that will decide whether a book is to be burned or read? Probably someone like Parnell Thomas, former head of the Un-American Committee who spent a term in prison for defrauding the government.

Years ago when the WPA Theatre Project was under investigation by Congress this great authority on literature asked Hallie Flanagan who headed that project: "Now Miss Flanagan you say here that a writer with tremendous social significance is Christopher Marlowe. What I want to know is on what payroll is he on—New York or Chicago?"

Thomas nearly fell off his stool when informed that Marlowe had been dead for 350 years.

Speaking of McCarthyism, Arthur Miller, author of "The Crucible," Broadway hit play about witchhunting recently learned that his novel "Focus" had been banned at Bronx DeWitt Clinton High School.

When his literary agents in Paris heard about it, they wrote him expressing concern for his future in America.

"I tried to explain that this did not mean my book had been censored in America, but only in a high school," Miller said. "They ignored my explanation. They said censorship in DeWitt Clinton or Newark or Oshkosh is censorship in America. They were right and I was ashamed, ashamed for my country. I understood for the first time one reason for their contempt of our culture. For if any man arose in France to so much as suggest any kind of literary censorship, the protest that would arise would guarantee the end of his public life."

That is the difference at the moment between our country and France.

Chaplin's "Limelight" was discussed on a recent West Coast TV program by two leading movie directors. William Wellman, director of the anti-Soviet movie "Iron Curtain" said: "If that picture is shown—here is one person who won't see it." George Stevens, director of "Shane" replied: "The screen should be free; the public should be free to decide what it will attend."

The theme music in "Limelight" is now No. 5 on the "Hit Parade" and snowballing to the top.

The entire shooting script of the pro-labor movie "Salt of the Earth" appears in the summer issue of California Quarterly (7070 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, 28, Calif.) Single copies are 75 cents. Subscription \$2.00.

International Publishers will soon issue the Dean of Canterbury's new book based on his extensive visit to People's China last year. Titled "China's New Creative Age," it will be off the press before Labor Day. It runs 200 pages and sells for \$1.50.



## On the Right of Free Speech

In these troubled times,  
I feel the need  
For a man to say what he thinks.  
We're all born with this right—  
Our creator endowed us this right.  
But, why now—  
Is this right in danger?  
Why now must we fight to keep  
it alive?  
Does it not say in our Constitution:  
"Congress shall make no laws . . .  
Abridging the freedom of  
speech . . .  
Or of the press . . ."  
Is our Constitution a dying master-  
piece?

No. It is not dying—  
Because many brave people are  
fighting for it.  
But there are those  
Who want to destroy our precious  
rights—  
Vicious men who want to enslave  
America in fascism.  
Who are these men?  
I thought you knew—  
They are in our own hall of  
Congress—  
McCarren, McCarthy, Velde,  
Jenner and the rest.

These men want a fascist America—  
But we must not let them have it—  
America belongs to the people.  
It is up to the people  
To defend their rights—  
And keep America a place  
Where a man can say what he  
thinks.

—By a 12-year-old.

## Moments

We gathered together for your last  
bitter hour  
Decried by the witchhunters now  
riding our land,  
A sea of faces mute with horror  
Watched the clock in the tower  
Hoping against hope—  
At the last minute perhaps a  
reprieve  
That could stay the executioner  
Before the hand reached the hour  
of eight.

We watched the sun in the West-  
ern sky  
As it hung low over the Hudson  
River.  
O golden sun do not set—stay,  
The beasts will murder before the  
Sabbath  
Innocent Ethel and Julius Rosen-  
berg,  
Mother and father  
Of dear Michael and Robert  
Whom you part with the day.

We wept at your agony, heroes  
two,  
We wept at the anguish of your  
loved ones.  
Whose heart is not breaking  
And does not cry out in wrath  
At this fiendish crime?  
The foul deed was done—  
But vindication will surely come,  
Nothing can hide in the sun.

Heavy hearted we moved in silent  
tread,  
Bereaved by our martyred dead,  
And when the shock that numbed  
us passed  
We knew you did not die.  
You will live in all that is fine  
In all that is pure and true  
And like the heroes before you  
Instill in us faith and courage anew.

The world will not long remem-  
ber  
The ungodly that howled for your  
blood,  
Nor those who nodded assent,  
In every land, in every clime,  
Wherever men are free,  
Where is struggle for human rights  
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg  
You will immortal be. —S.F.

## on the scoreboard

By lester rodney

### Olympic Champs at Big World Games . . .

YOU'D NEVER KNOW it from anything you have read in the big papers, but a "second Olympics," and not second by much at that, will take place in Bucharest, the capital of Romania, from Aug. 2 to Aug. 16.

It's a mammoth program of sports competition involving over 4,000 youth from 40 nations, held as part of the Fourth World Youth Festival for peace. It's an interesting and accurate commentary on the importance of sports to young people that the athletic part of the Festival, originally just a side aspect, has quickly mushroomed into the biggest part of it, and that the whole Festival is now thought of more as a sports meet than anything else.

The games themselves are known as the "World Youth Games." They include lots of Olympic champions, prize winners and potential Olympic champions and there is no question whatsoever that they constitute the most important sports event between the Olympic Games themselves.

Here are some facts which give some idea of the scope and exciting nature of this event:

Olympic rules (those of the International AAU) will cover the 28 categories of events. Some of the sports federations participating in this carnival of good fellowship includes the Cup of France soccer football winners, the national championship Sete Club; Argentina's Volleyball Federations; The International Amateur Wrestling Federation and Boating Federation; Italy's Boxing Federation; Poland's European Championship Boxing Team; South Africa's Football Team; Gold Coast's Football and Basketball Federation; India's Cycling League; USSR and Switzerland Basketball Federation; Lebanon, Chile and Hungary's (Olympic championship) Soccer teams and many, many others.

As of the last entries, 15 nations had entered the boxing competition, 17 the gymnastics, 12 the soccer football and swimming.

In Italy, one town, Reggio Emilia, entered 2,000 in pre-Festival competition. In France 15,000 athletes competed in Paris to determine the makeup of the athletes on the list of 3,400 delegates. The Ghana (Gold Coast) Festival Committee advises, "We have set out and have already won the support of the trade unions." Indonesia's Festival delegation has united 14 youth organizations with differing views and programs. Denmark sends 400. China is sending sports teams, young song and dance groups and a band. From Britain comes the sword dancers of Tyneside, the cycling club of Yorkshire and other groups. Brazil, Guatemala and Argentina will be well represented. . . .

EMIL ZAPOTEK, acclaimed as the greatest runner of all times after his amazing Olympic long distance triple, received a fine response to a call "to the sportsmen of all lands" to participate. It's too bad our State Department, which seems to make a career of wrecking peaceful competition of any kind involving Americans and people from lands of differing economic views, forces our own country into a bad backseat in this splendid world event.

"Last year's Olympic games," said Zapotek's call, "demonstrated the positive attitude of sportsmen toward peace. That is why I call on all sportsmen to participate and to contribute by their own sports feats to our common endeavor for a lasting peace."

Joining Zapotek in similar appeals were West Germany's auto-racing champion, Manfred von Brauchitsch; Italy's world championship motocyclist, Lorenzetti; Australia's 10,000 meter title holder, Dave Stephens, and Venezuela's National Cycling champion, Teo Caprilla. All these are members of the International Festival Committee.

The spirit of the Helsinki Games, a spirit reflected by our own participants and put in words by our pole vaulting reverend, Bob Richards: "We need not be enemies. We can be friends with those with whom we disagree," is the prevailing spirit of the World Youth Games.

The fabulous Olympic stars of Jamaica, Herb McKenley and George Rhoden, both of whom won fame as college stars in our country, are going approved by the Jamaica Federation of Light Athletics. Other Olympic medalists, at random, include West Germany's bobsledder Kuhn, Hungary's sensational swimmer Eva Novak, Australia's hopeful for the 4-minute mile John Landy, Finland's light heavy Olympic wrestling champ Grondahl and Iran's weight lifting champ Mogda Dassian.

FROM ALL OVER the world, hundreds of diverse religious, sports and political youth groups are answering the call to organizations which are not members of the World Federations of Democratic Youth. A Swiss Pastor, Pastor Erni of Bienne, hit a keynote when he wrote the committee: "I send to you these lines to say that if a Festival like the one in Bucharest is able to bring together youth attached to the same ideal of peace, without therefore being obliged to adhere to any ideology—it will represent an exceptional means of contact which can enrich them."

To give an idea of the Olympic scope of the sports program, at one given time three Bucharest stadiums will be in use. The brand new "August 23rd Stadium," seating a mere 80,000 (a stadium just whipped together for the occasion) and the Republic Stadium, seating 40,000 will be featuring track, football, basketball and cycling. Wrestling and swimming fans will have to be content with the 20,000 seater, the Dynamo Stadium.

Nobody will ask "what do we do around here at night" after the day's athletics. On one night, for instance, there will be 42 film showings, and 60 concerts by national groups. One could choose from the South African dance group, the Glasgow Choir, the Bolshoi Ballet . . . and so on and so on.

The beautiful Blue Danube will never have seen the likes of this show before.

The Iranian and Olympic weightlifting champ Dassian summed it up beautifully this way: "The young don't want to meet one another as enemies, but as friends, don't want to fight on battlefields, but on sportsfields."

It's really too bad for our own sports conscious and peace hungry land that there are apparently dirty words to John Foster Dulles.



# Unite to Elect Negro to Council In Pittsburgh

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—For the second time in this city's history, a Negro is running on a major party ticket for the City Council. It is quite possible for him to win out in the fall election.

The candidate is William P. Young. He won the Republican nomination in the May primary, where he outscored politicians by running second in a field of 20, including two other Negroes.

Young missed nomination on that party's ticket for the same position two years ago by just 29 votes. Many believe that he was deliberately counted out.

YOUNG is personnel director for a small steel concern—the Lockhart Iron & Steel Co. He is president of the Loendi Club, and treasurer of the Frontiers, both influential Negro organizations.

A strong movement is developing among Negro voters of all political affiliations to concentrate on Young's candidacy. Several outstanding Negro Democrats have already announced their support. Among them is Charles Pendleton, exalted ruler of Greater Pittsburgh Lodge 115 of the Elks, who has been active in local politics for the past 20 years.

Pendleton declares that the Negro candidate can be elected. He plans to organize "Democrats for Young" and to enlist support from white Democrats "in every ward where Negroes reside and vote."

THE ELK leader voiced the bitter, long-smouldering resentment of Pittsburgh Negroes against the pointblank refusal of the local Democratic machine to consider the nomination of a Negro.

"Democrats," Pendleton charged, "have been cowardly and dishonest in proposing Negroes for elective office. It is not recorded anywhere that Democratic state-makers at any time regarded it as practical to endorse a Negro for Council."

"Under these circumstances," he concluded in an interview reported by the Pittsburgh Courier, "Negroes of both parties have a right to protest this discrimination practice of the Democrats by voting for Young and enlisting white friends, neighbors and merchants to do likewise."

EVIDENTLY Young will have

the support of all groups in the faction-torn Republican Party. The selection of Wendell G. Freeland, Negro assistant on Republican District Attorney James Malone's staff, as Young's campaign chairman, is reported by the Pittsburgh Courier as "acceptable to all factions."

Freeland says his object will be to ensure a full registration of voters along with an educational campaign emphasizing the need for the election of a Negro councilman, able to voice in that body the hopes and aspirations of the 60,000 Negroes of the city.

THE LOCAL Progressive Party Executive Board has voted to back Young. "The vote was unanimous," reported William Hamlet, a Board member. "We are urging our members and sympathizers to do all they can to arouse support for the campaign to elect a Negro to the City Council. We believe Young can win."

AN OUTSTANDING Pittsburgh Negro, Ben Careathers, who is a defendant in the Smith Act trial here, considers Young's nomination the opportunity to establish a united front of the Negro people with the trade union movement, and with the host of white citizens who have come to realize the justice of the demand by Pittsburgh's 60,000 Negro citizens for representation on the city's governing body.

CAREATHERS was himself in the past a candidate for City Council on the Communist Party ticket. "I urge," he emphasized, "that all my friends, irrespective of their party affiliation, work together wholeheartedly to establish speedily this united front."

## Bronx Rosenberg Committee Calls Parley Tonight

A conference has been called for tonight (Tuesday) at 8:30 by the Bronx Rosenberg Committee to map a campaign to vindicate Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to free Morton Sobell. The conference will be held at the Hungarian Restaurant, 2141 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx.

The conference will also organize the sale of the book, "Letters from the Death House," to help the fund for the Rosenberg children.

All are invited to attend.



## FREEDOM Invites you to its Jazz-Calypso MOONLIGHT CRUISE

Featuring RECTOR BAILEY And His Afro-Cuban Orchestra Plus a Sparkling Floor Show by African, Calypso & Jazz Artists Friday, July 24

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Take any subway to 125th St.—board bus at 125th St. going West to 125th St. Pier.

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# Pledge Senate Fight to Keep Farm Price Aid

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A fight for extension of farm price supports, over the objections of Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson, was pledged today by Senators Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and Milton R. Young (R-ND). They said they would ask the next session of Congress in January to extend the program which requires Benson to support prices of basic crops at 90 percent of parity.

Benson has said he favors a system of "flexible" price propo-

## A Better World

(Continued from Page 4)

knowing that they are denied elementary rights allowed all other prisoners?

Can we remain silent knowing that they are worse off than other inmates—that their reading matter, correspondence, visitors and even lawyers' conferences are limited, supervised and censored?

We must speak out. We must get others to speak out.

William Oatis, admittedly guilty of espionage, was freed in Czechoslovakia after serving two years of a 10-year sentence. The Communist leaders, who have already served longer sentences than any previous Smith Act prisoner, are accused of no such crime as Oatis. They sit in prison because they advocated peace, democratic rights and economic security for all. The struggle for their freedom is part of the growing peace movement, of the growing resistance to McCarranism and McCarthyism.

To free Ben Davis from a jim-crow prison is part of the struggle for Negro rights. July, 1953, is a more favorable time to move for Amnesty than was July, 1952. But we cannot criticize others for not moving unless we move ourselves.

Let us have done with any distortions of the correct warning not to turn the Communist Party into a defense organization, which can lead to failure to fight to free Communist leaders from prison!

GEORGE DIMITROFF said in 1935 in his famous speech on the United Front that a soulless attitude towards people in general is despicable but that such an attitude towards prisoners of fascism and their families "is an evil bordering on the criminal."

If we take words to heart, months could not pass by without reference to the struggle for amnesty in articles, editorials, speeches, pamphlets and leaflets.

Amnesty should be on the lips of every Party member everywhere, of all progressive left-wing forces. It should be the political duty of all entire organizations, not of just a few devoted individuals and families. Let us all resolve to make this second anniversary a turning point, a drastic change in activities—to put Amnesty on the map, to free the imprisoned Communist leaders before another year rolls by. It has been done in other periods, as the Aptheker articles show. It has happened in other countries. It can be done here.

## U.S. Population Now 159,473,000

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Census Bureau today estimated the total U. S. population at 159,473,000 on June 1, a 1.7 percent increase over June, 1952.

The Census Bureau said 2,703,000 persons have been added to the population since June, 1952, and 8,341,000 since April 1, 1950.



YOUNG

## Bail Continued For 7 in Hawaii Smith Act Case

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The Hawaii Federal Court has been ordered not to revoke bail for Jack W. Hall, regional longshore director in the islands, and six others convicted on a Smith Act frameup trial.

The Ninth U.S. district Court of Appeals held bail should not be revoked until the issue was decided here.

The order continues the \$15,000 bail each until a decision here whether bail should remain in effect pending appeal.

Arguments will be heard by the court here July 27.

Hawaii Federal Judge Jon Wiig had ordered the bail revoked by July 24.

## Goodyear Suspends 150 In Akron Plant

AKRON, July 20.—A one-week suspension was ordered by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. for 150 of its in-plant transportation men, following a "wildcat" walk-out that affected 5,400 employees. A company spokesman charged "failure to report for work."

R. E. Mitchell, acting president of United Rubber Workers, Local 2 who called the walkout "unauthorized" admitted few workers heeded his back-to-work call.

The stoppage developed over the assignment of non-union supervisors to train men for interplant truck operation.

## Order Trial in Texas College Segregation

TEXARKANA, Tex., July 20.—A trial in the federal district court for Negro students seeking admission to the publicly-financed Texarkana Junior College here has been ordered by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals after reversing a lower court decision.

The federal district court in which the suit was originally instituted on behalf of Miss Geraldine I. Bruce and others dismissed a complaint filed by NAACP attorney U. Simpson Tate on the ground that the students had not exhausted the administrative remedies, in that they had not appealed to the State Board of Education.

The decision handed down by Judges Holmes, Borah and Russell of the Circuit Court held that "there is no administrative agency set up under the Texas law with authority or jurisdiction to determine constitutional questions." Such questions, the court ruled, are to be determined under Texas law by the courts and since the board of trustees of the school acted without authority of law in such a manner as to deny Negro students facilities available to white students, the rejected students had the right of immediate access to the courts.

# CP Constitution Made an Issue At Army Trial

Special to the Daily Worker

AYER, Mass., July 20.—Copies of the constitution of the Communist Party are not authentic unless they are confirmed by William Z. Foster, Communist Party national chairman, it was decided here last week by a court-martial.

The Party constitutions were introduced into the court-martial of First Lieutenant Sheppard Carl Thiermann, a medical officer who served in Korea and was charged with failure to disclose Communist Party membership. The Party constitutions of 1945 and 1948 were put into evidence through defense witness Simon W. Gerson, legislative chairman of the New York Communist Party.

Defense counsel Capt. Thomas F. Meagher and civilian counsel Emanuel Bloch sought to put in the constitutions to shatter a prosecution case which rests solely on an alleged Communist application card of Lieut. Thiermann in 1946. Over vigorous and repeated prosecution objections, the Party constitutions of 1945 and 1948 were placed temporarily in evidence.

It was stipulated between prosecution and defense that if affidavits can be obtained from Foster authenticating the constitutions, the documents will remain in evidence.

Gerson testified that to be a member of the Communist Party far more was required in 1946 under the Party constitution than a mere application blank.

A stipulation between the defense and prosecution was entered into the record which proved that Thiermann was guilty of no subversive activities in Kojima Island, the prisoners' compound, where he was stationed as a medical officer. Investigation had been made by G-2, the Army's Intelligence Section.

The court will reconvene Tuesday to take evidence.

The case is expected to go to the nine-member Army jury at the end of this week or next week. If convicted, Thiermann faces a maximum sentence of 10 years at hard labor, forfeiture of all pay collected, ultimate dismissal from the service and probable loss of his medical license to practice.

Lieut. Thiermann is 31, Brooklyn-born, married, with one child, and is a veteran of World War II.

## Hit 'Malicious' Arrest of Aged Francesco Costa

The Justice Department's arrest of 83-year-old Francesco Costa in deportation proceedings under the Walter-McCarran law is a "wholly unwarranted and unjustifiably malicious act," it was declared yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Costa, a native of Italy and resident of Rochester, N. Y., he has lived in the U. S. over 49 years. His son, Leonard Costa, was earlier arrested in deportation proceedings although he was born in the U. S., according to the father.

The elder Costa, suffering from a serious heart ailment, was recently released from a hospital. He suffers from a lung condition, the result of many years toil as a miner.

## What's On? Coming

BEAT THE HEAT! Join Freedom on its exciting Jazz-Calypso Moonlight Cruise Fri., July 24. A sparkling floor show including the Ibo Lela Ensemble; The Cavaliere; The Five Crowns, and Billye Reed—plus—the luring rhythms of Rector Bailey and his Afro-Cuban orchestra. Boat leaves 125th St. Pier on Hudson River at 9:30 p.m. Tickets, \$2.50 including tax, at Freedom, 53 W. 125th St. ENright 9-3980.

NEW FOUNDATIONS and Student LYL present Elia G. Flynn to discuss Amnesty for Political Prisoners. Entertainment and dancing to follow. Sunday, July 26 at 4 p.m. Place: Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave.

## CAMP UNITY

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FRIDAY NITE TO SUNDAY NITE

Group Rates on Request

MARGARET McCADEN

Cultural Director

Excellent Entertainment • All Sports

Swimming • Dancing nightly to

EDNA SMITH'S Unity Band

\$40 - \$43 weekly

NO TIPPING

For Reservations and Information

1 Union Square, Room 610

AL 5-6960-1

## Go the Co-op Way

CAMP CARS  
To: Unity (Wingdale), Lake and all camps around Syosset Lake. Daily schedules: Daily 10:30 a.m.; Friday, 10:30 and 7 p.m.; Sunday, 8:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 4:45 p.m. 6:35 Allerton Ave. For reservations call: OL 5-7823